

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SOUTHERN WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's land's Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866.

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SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1900.

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## The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,  
—BY—  
**N. G. Osteen,**  
SUMTER, S. C.

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charged for.

## THE CORNERSTONE LAID ON TUESDAY.

And South Carolina Exposition  
is Under Way.

Special to The State.  
Charleston, Dec. 11.—The corner  
stone of the textile building or cotton  
palace, the main building of the South  
Carolina Interstate and West Indian  
exposition, was laid this afternoon  
with appropriate ceremonies.

The exercises were of an interest-  
ing and elaborate character and were  
attended by several thousand people.  
The grounds had been cleared, a  
speakers' stand and a triumphal arch  
erected. The stand and arch were  
beautifully decorated. The weather  
was clear, bright and cool and was  
most auspicious for the success of the  
great enterprise which Charleston  
has undertaken.

The parade of the troops was a  
feature of the day's exercises. The  
infantry, naval reserves and the German  
Artillery and two military bands  
were in line, under command of Maj.  
Henry Schoch. The militia paraded  
in review of the distinguished guests  
in the carriages, which fell into line  
behind the troops. The parade moved  
off from the Fourth Brigade plaza  
at 3 o'clock, and in less than an hour  
the column wheeled into the exposition  
grounds and the exercises were  
begun.

On the stand were W. A. Hemphill,  
of Atlanta, representing Gov. O'Leary;  
Gov. McSwain, Mayor Smyth, Grand  
Master Orlando Sheppard, of the Grand  
Lodge A. F. M., a number of officers of  
the Grand Lodge, Gen. Floyd, President  
F. W. Wagner, the architect,  
Bradley Gilchrist and his special party,  
and directors of the exposition, includ-  
ing Oil Willie Jones; a number of  
members of the League of American  
Missiopolitans; and many other promi-  
nent people.

President Wagner called the assem-  
bly to order and made a brief address  
on the plans and purposes of the expo-  
sition and introduced Mayor Smyth, who  
presided. The mayor spoke briefly in  
taking the gavel. Gov. McSwain  
next spoke. He was followed by Mr.  
W. A. Hemphill and others. The  
speeches were interspersed with music  
by the First Artillery band.

The Masonic ceremonies followed the  
addresses. The ceremonies were of an  
interesting and impressive character.  
The Grand Lodge appeared in the  
insignia of the order wearing white  
gloves and aprons. "When Earth's  
Foundation Was First Laid" was sung  
by 50 select voices. A prayer was  
offered by the grand chaplain and then  
a number of articles were deposited in  
the cornerstones box. Grand Master  
Sheppard then applied the plumb,  
square and level to the stone, and after  
it had been properly placed, he pro-  
nounced it to be "well formed, true and  
trustworthy." The ceremony of sprinkling  
the stone with corn, wine and oil whose  
significance is plenty was then performed.

The grand master then struck the  
stone three times with his mram and  
another selection by the choir and  
benediction concluded the exercises.  
The crowd which was used by Grand  
Master Sheppard is the same which was  
used at the laying of the cornerstone  
of Gen. DeKalb's monument at Camden,  
S. C. by Marquis de Lafayette.

After the exercises a special train  
was run to Summerville and the dis-  
tinguished guests were entertained with  
a dinner at the Pine Forest Inn.

The stores closed shortly after noon  
and business was generally suspended,  
giving the city the appearance of a  
holiday.

## PHOSPHATE ROYALTY.

It has before been mentioned that  
the phosphate royalty would likely  
be very much less this year than last.  
This condition it seems is due to the  
inability of the companies to secure  
bottoms for shipping the rock. The  
records at the capitol show that up to  
Dec. 1, the State has received in  
phosphate royalty the sum of \$21,  
270.73. If the same showing for the  
last month of the year as was made  
last December results the total for the  
year will be at least \$10,000 less  
than last year. Up to Dec. 1, last  
year, the receipts were \$31,946.23  
and the full year's receipts were \$39,  
379.25.—The State.

## The State Pensioners.

### THE RULES TO BE FOL- LOWED UNDER THE NEW ACT.

The State, December 12th.  
This year there are a number of  
changes in the pension department of  
the State government which should  
receive the careful attention of all mem-  
bers of county boards and applicants  
as well. In the first place each pen-  
sioner has to make an entirely new  
application. In order that the pension-  
ers or those intending to get on the list  
may fully understand the requirements  
the State board has prepared and issued  
the following "rules for the guidance  
of county boards of pensions, as author-  
ized by the act approved Feb. 19,  
1900," which are given for the informa-  
tion of the veterans:

(1) The county pension boards will  
meet as required by law in January at  
the county seats, for the purpose of  
examining the applications of the various  
ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and  
widows who are applicants for pensions  
under act approved Feb. 19th, 1900.  
Said applications must have the ap-  
proval of the county board before the  
State board will approve.

(2) The attention of the county  
pension boards is directed to the certi-  
fication of the two witnesses, which  
requires that they shall not be on the  
pension roll. This is a change from  
the old form and too much attention  
cannot be given to it.

(3) Do not send to this office dis-  
approved applications for pensions.

(4) Do not use old blanks, but those  
prepared under act of 1900. They will be  
designated by "Application, under act  
1900."

(5) It will be necessary for every old  
pensioner to make new application  
exactly as if they were applying for the  
first time.

(6) The county boards are cautioned  
to provide the applicants with blanks  
suitable to his or her individual case.  
The State board will not consider  
applications where this rule has not  
been observed.

(7) Class A.—Those who as a result  
of wounds received in the war are  
physically helpless, or who while in  
such service lost both arms, or both  
legs, or sight; or who are disabled by  
paralysis and are unable to make a  
living, and whose income does not  
exceed \$150. This does not include  
soldiers whose disabilities arise from  
disease and causes since the war.

Class B.—Those who have lost one  
arm or one leg and whose income does  
not exceed \$150.

Class C No. 1.—Those soldiers and  
sailors disabled by wounds during the  
war, whose income does not exceed  
\$150.

Class C No. 2.—Those who have  
reached the age of 60 years and whose  
income does not exceed \$75.

Class C No. 3.—Widows of those  
who lost their lives while in the service  
of the State or the Confederate States,  
and whose income does not exceed  
\$100.

Class C No. 4.—Widows above the  
age of 60 years whose income does not  
exceed \$100.

County Boards cannot be too careful  
in these matters of "income" and "phy-  
sical condition." He is a very poor man  
whose gross income from labor, rent  
and other sources does not exceed \$75,  
or poor lands, if any that will not pro-  
duce this amount gross. Property  
sufficient to produce \$75 in applicant's  
or his wife's name debar him. Where  
soldiers or widows dispose of their prop-  
erty by giving or selling to their chil-  
dren they are debarred.

Widows of pensioners who remarry  
are not entitled any longer to pensions.

Pensioners who have moved to an-  
other State are no longer entitled to a  
pension. Those who have moved to  
another county must have their names  
transferred and draw their pensions  
from that county.

Please note very carefully the fol-  
lowing:

Let county boards act promptly and  
fairly, giving the State board full in-  
formation with complete reports by  
townships for each county and writing  
the names alphabetically, full and clear,  
and beginning with class A, and giving  
their reasons for approving. In making  
reports to the State board the reports  
should be signed by each member of  
the county pension board.

J. P. Derham,  
Comptroller General, Chairman.  
W. D. Startling,  
W. E. James,  
W. H. Hardin.

**Robbed the Grave.**  
A startling incident of which Mr. John  
Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is nar-  
rated by him as follows: "I was in a most  
dreadful condition. My skin was almost yel-  
low, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain contin-  
ually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually  
growing weaker day by day. Three physi-  
cians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend  
advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my  
great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a  
decided improvement. I continued their use  
for three weeks, and am now a well man. I  
know they saved my life, and robbed the grave  
of another victim." No one should fail to try  
them. Only 50 cents per bottle at J. P.  
DeLorme's Drug Store.

## OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Liberals Paint a Gloomy Pic-  
ture of Conditions.

London Dec 12.—The house of com-  
mons, after a flood of recommitments,  
today agreed to the report of supply for  
government. During subsequent dis-  
cussion in committees of ways and  
means, the chancellor of the exchequer,  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, promised  
that a considerable proportion of the  
cost of the war should be obtained from  
the transvaal.

He added that the treasury committee  
was about to proceed to the transvaal  
to ascertain its assets and their taxable  
capacity. Sir David Miller Barbour,  
K. C. M. G., has been selected for this  
task. Sir David was a member of the  
council of the governor general of India  
in 1887-1893, was royal commissioner  
to inquire into the conditions and pros-  
pects of sugar growing colonies, 1896,  
and lastly, commissioner to inquire  
into the finances of Jamaica.

In the house, Sir Robert T. Reid,  
Q. C., liberal painted a gloomy picture  
of the conditions in South Africa. He  
said that after 14 months of war costing  
£5,000,000 per month, anarchy was  
prevalent and famine threatened, and  
this may be followed a native ris-  
ing. An attempt to place the colonies  
under military rule, he said, would  
imperil the very existence of the em-  
pire. He thought the time had arrived  
for offering the Boers terms not incon-  
sistent with their dominion. All ideas  
of unconditional surrender should be  
disregarded.

James Bryce, liberal, followed on  
similar lines. He suggested granting  
general amnesty to the Boers now in  
arms as legitimate combatants. The  
government, he held, had no right to  
treat the Boers as rebels. The negoti-  
ations, Mr. Bryce also said, should  
be entrusted to Sir Alfred Milner,  
who was the object of almost universal  
distrust, including at least half the  
queen's subjects in South Africa.

Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of war,  
hotly challenged this statement. He  
declared that whatever else it might do  
the government would never weaken  
the power of the responsibility possessed  
by Sir Alfred Milner.

Sir Albert Reid's speech, Mr. Brod-  
rick asserted, was impracticable, un-  
wise and mischievous. He went out of  
his way to gratify the queen's enemies.  
The government was perfectly willing  
to offer terms of surrender, so long as  
it could not be interpreted as proof of  
weakness, and thereby cause a pro-  
longation of the guerilla warfare.

## How Many Asses Were Sent to South Africa.

London, Dec 13.—Powell William,  
the former financial secretary of the  
war office, answering a question, said  
182,460 horses and mules had been  
landed in South Africa during the war.

Timothy M. Healey's interpellation  
as to the number of asses sent to South  
Africa was not answered.

Lord Craighero, reverting to the sub-  
ject of the contracts for the Uganda  
railroad bridges going to Americans,  
said the American Bridge company  
would build 30 bridges, using 7,000  
tons of steel. The contracts aggregate  
135,000 tons. He said it was not fair  
to the lowest bidder to invite other  
tenders to revise their bids.

During the second reading today of  
the war loan bill Sir Wm. Vernon Har-  
court criticised in detail the govern-  
ment's financial makeshifts. He said  
the ministers would have tremendous  
support in making the Transvaal share  
the cost of the war. But, he pointed  
out, the gold mines were the only  
source of revenue and the mine owning  
capitalists would not pay for the war  
except on compulsion, and the capital-  
ists were masters of South Africa, con-  
trolled its policies and would be  
supreme in the colonies.

He contended that the cost of British  
rule in the Transvaal and the Orange  
River colony would be far greater than  
Boer rule had been. He estimated  
that Gen. Baden-Powell's police would  
cost £4,000,000 a year, a sum equal to  
the last Transvaal budget.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that  
possibly the new colonies could not bear  
any part of the cost of the war for a  
year or two after the war ended, but he  
had in mind the future development of  
the Transvaal's vast wealth and had  
made the falling in of the various  
loans at such periods as would enable  
the government to see what burden  
might be imposed on the Transvaal.  
In any event, no unreasonable demand  
would be made.

Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state for  
war, announced that the policy of the  
war office was not to give commands  
to some of those who had not succeed-  
ed with commands in the field. The  
supplementary war loan and appro-  
priation bills were then passed to a  
second reading.

New Orleans, Dec 13.—The south  
bound Illinois Central "Fast Mail,"  
due here at 7 15 p. m. was held up and  
robbed by a lone train robber about one  
mile outside the city tonight.

## SIXTY MILES THROUGH THE AIR.

Wireless Telegraphy Between  
Belgium and England.

Consul Roosevelt writes the State  
department from Brussels: "There  
has been recently established at La  
Panne, Belgium a station for the ex-  
change of wireless telegraphic messages  
between Belgium and England. The  
receiving apparatus to be used on the  
English coast was taken across a few  
days ago from Ostende on board the  
Dover-Ostende mail boat Prin-  
cesses Clementine, which is also fitted up  
with temporary apparatus to be used in  
the experimental trials. La Panne has  
been selected on account of its being  
the point on the Belgian littoral nearest  
the English coast. The mast of the  
Marconi station at La Panne is 130  
feet high. To the foremast of the  
steamship Princess Clementine is affixed  
an additional mast, which increases its  
original height about 60 feet. From  
this extremity the telegraphic waves  
will be projected towards each coast.  
A special room has been fitted up on  
board the steamer for the instruments  
and from this room the cable will be  
carried to the top of the extended mast.  
It is confidently expected to obtain  
communication between ship and shore  
for at least thirty miles, which is about  
halfway across. With stations at La  
Panne and Dover those on board the  
vessel would be able to keep in touch  
with the land during the entire cross-  
ing."

"On November 3 experiments began  
about 5 P. M. Telegrams were ex-  
changed between the boat, then moored  
at Ostende wharf, and the station at La  
Panne. Later in the evening several  
of the Marconi men went on board the  
vessel and communicated with the land  
station throughout the crossing, except  
when they arrived in English waters.  
Communication was then discontinued  
as the Belgian Government has not yet  
received from the English Government  
authority to telegraph from Dover by this  
new system. This week—probably  
Wednesday or Friday—the official trial  
under the supervision of the Govern-  
ment delegates will be made.

"The experiments showed that re-  
plies arrived with the same regularity  
and celerity as ordinary telegrams.  
When about 40 miles from Ostende  
the captain of the vessel was able to  
telegraph to the station master at  
Ostende the probable hour of his ar-  
rival. Various telegrams were sent from  
the vessel to Ostende, Brussels, Dover,  
London and to the officers of the chief  
bureau and branch offices of the  
Marconi Company. The reception of  
each message was acknowledged  
promptly, the first and last letters being  
given in each instance."

## ALL THE POWERS AGREE

London, Dec 12.—The negotiations  
of the Powers in regard to the joint  
China note were concluded satisfactorily  
yesterday, all agreeing to the con-  
sensus outlined by Count von  
Buelow, the imperial chancellor of Ger-  
many, November 9, with the exception  
of the introductory clause saying the  
demands are irrevocable, which is elimi-  
nated.

London, Dec 12.—The Pekin corre-  
spondent of the Daily Mail wiring on  
Tuesday and confirming the reports of  
the agreement as to the collective note,  
says that a committee of representatives  
of the Powers has been chosen to  
regulate the conferences with the  
Chinese plenipotentiaries.

Berlin, Dec 12.—The Lokai An-  
zeiger has a special dispatch from Pekin  
saying that fire has destroyed the quar-  
ters of a number of officers about a  
thousand paces from Count von Wal-  
dersee's.

## A QUESTION OF ANNEX- ATION.

New York, Dec 12.—The case of  
William H. Crossman & Bro against  
the United States was argued in the  
United States circuit court today.  
Decision was reserved.

The case involves the question as to  
whether the Hawaiian Islands came  
under the constitution and laws of the  
United States immediately on the pas-  
sage of the joint resolution of annex-  
ation of July 6, 1898, and before the  
act of April 30, 1900. Crossman &  
Bro imported merchandise from Hono-  
lulu into the port of New York on  
April 26, 1900. The collector of the  
port assessed duty under the Tariff act  
of 1887. The importers claimed the  
Hawaiian Islands were then a part of  
the United States and their goods were  
not, therefore, subject to any duty.

Manila, Dec 11.—A detachment of  
the Fifth cavalry had a fight with 100  
insurgents south of Santa Cruz.  
Sunday. The insurgents were chased  
for four miles. Fourteen of them were  
found dead. There were no American  
casualties. In addition to this engage-  
ment there had been several minor  
encounters between troops and the  
insurrectionists.

## The Unconquered Boers.

DeWet Seems to be Holding  
His Own.

London, Dec 12.—Lord Kitchener  
cables the war office from Pretoria  
under date of Dec 12th, that Gen. Knox  
reports from Helvia that he is engaged  
in a running fight with Gen. DeWet and  
that the enemy is moving toward Red-  
dersburg, where there is a column ready  
to cooperate with the other British  
forces.

Lord Kitchener in another dispatch  
reports that the Boers attacked the post  
near Baberton. The British casualties  
were three killed, five wounded and  
13 taken prisoners. The captured men  
have since been released.

The Boers raided the Riverton Road  
station, Dec 11. They are being fol-  
lowed up. Gen. Kitchener's message  
indicates that DeWet has again evaded  
Knox. After the latter had foiled the  
Boer general at Coomassiedrift, the  
Boers seem to have doubled back,  
crossed the Caledon river elsewhere,  
and turned thence northwest, in the  
direction of Reddersburg, the memora-  
ble scene of the British disaster in  
April when DeWet captured the Irish  
Rifles.

## Thought That DeLary Has Captured Four Companies.

Johannesburg, Dec 14, 3 25 p. m.—  
The battle still continues in the hills a  
few miles from Krugersdorp. Gen.  
Clements has asked for reinforcements,  
and mounted men under Gen. French  
have already gone.  
There have been many casualties on  
both sides.  
It is estimated that the Boers num-  
ber 2,800.

Standerton, Transvaal, Thursday,  
Dec 12.—Gen. Louis Botha is reported  
to be 20 miles from here with 1,500  
men and one gun. He has called a  
meeting of the burghers for Saturday.

Lourenço, Marques, Dec 14.—The  
British troops at Koomatipoort are  
standing to arms in the expectation of  
an attack by a Boer force of 1,500,  
which is in that vicinity. It is believed  
to be the intention of this force to make  
a dash upon the town. The situation  
is regarded as serious.

A force of 150 infantry, a squadron  
of cavalry and two guns were dispatch-  
ed to the frontier today.

London, Dec 14.—Lord Kitchener  
reports that after severe fighting at  
Nooitgedacht, Gen. Clements' forces  
were compelled to retire by Command-  
ant DeLary with a force of 2,500 men.  
Four British officers were killed. The  
other casualties were not reported.

Lord Kitchener's official dispatch to  
the war office is as follows:

"Pretoria, Dec 13, 1900.

"Clements' force at Nooitgedacht on  
the Magaliesburg was attacked at dawn  
today by DeLary, reinforced by Beyers'  
command from Warmbath making a  
force estimated at 2,500. Though the  
first attack was repulsed the Boers  
managed to get on top of the Magalies-  
burg, which was held by four com-  
panies of the Northumberland Fusiliers,  
and were thus able to command  
Clements' camp. He retired on  
Hokpoort and took up a position on a  
hill in the centre of the valley.

"The casualties have not been com-  
pletely reported, but the fighting was  
very severe, and I deeply regret that  
Col. Legge, of the Twentieth Hussars,  
and Capt. MacBeath, Murdoch and  
Atkins were killed. Reinforcements  
have left here."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the  
Boers made an attack and that the  
Regiment at Lichtenburg, and that Gen.  
Lotmer was killed. Attacks upon  
Bathlehem and Vrede were also  
repulsed, the Boers losing ten killed  
and 14 wounded. Vryheid was attacked  
Dec 11th. Sniping continued when  
the message was dispatched.

## OMINOUSLY CLOSE.

The scene of the fight is ominously  
close to Pretoria. Nooitgedacht is only  
22 miles northwest of Pretoria. It is  
reported that Gen. Knox, cooperating  
with the British column at Redders-  
burg, has stopped Gen. DeWet and that  
a battle is proceeding. The report  
adds that many of Gen. DeWet's fol-  
lowers have been captured.

The scenes at the war office today  
recall those witnessed in the early  
stages of the war. A constant stream  
of excited and anxious people filled the  
lobbies. The absence of the names of  
any of the officers of the Northumber-  
land Fusiliers in Gen. Kitchener's dis-  
patch leads to the foreboding that the  
four companies of the Fusiliers  
mentioned are in the hands of the  
Boers.

The war office officials evidently  
expect a heavy casualty list, but they  
are hopeful from the fact that the dis-  
patch does not mention the capture of  
the Northumberland; that such a  
great catastrophe has been escaped.

Orders were issued at Aldershot,  
Malta and other military centres to  
dispatch all the available mounted  
infantry to South Africa.

## TOO EXTRAVAGANT.

The manner in which one default-  
ing cashier was detected was rather  
peculiar. It was all due to the  
curiosity of the women of his neigh-  
borhood. He went to no expense in  
the way of dressing; they never  
heard of his gambling or drinking to  
any extent; he was a model hus-  
band, but he loved a good table.  
There was nothing unusual in this,  
but one day, when the ladies of the  
vicinity were discussing the best  
method of cooking meats, the wife of  
the cashier declared very innocently  
that her husband doted on ham, but  
he would not eat it unless it had been  
boiled in champagne. "Boiled in  
champagne!" exclaimed the listen-  
ers. "Heavens, how expensive; we  
couldn't afford to have ham on our  
table often if we cooked it that way."

It was soon noised all around the  
neighborhood that Cashier Blank was  
a high liver, indeed, and the men  
began telling of his uplifted ideas of  
cooking. This soon reached the ears  
of the directors of the bank and they  
concluded it might be wise to investi-  
gate the accounts of such an epicure.  
Plain water was all they could afford  
for their hams, so the champagne  
lover was called up and subsequently  
relegated to the pen, where he had to  
forego his pet dish for many, many  
weary years.—Louisville Times

## UNION'S SEWERAGE.

Union, Dec. 12.—The city council  
met this evening, Mayor Young  
presiding, to accept bids on thirty-  
five thousand dollars worth of coupon  
bonds. The award was made to J.  
A. Sawyer, acting attorney for Robt.  
Robinson, Atlanta, Ga., at four per  
cent. They were sold at a premium  
of three hundred and seventy dollars  
and fifty cents.

These bonds were for the building  
of a sewerage system, and Union can  
consider herself lucky as she had  
nine bidders, and bonds sold at a  
premium.

## DEATH FROM BITE OF A RAT.

Beaufort, Dec 11.—Edward Alston,  
colored, of Keans Neck, came here  
last night to bring his son, eighteen  
months old to a physician.

The man stated that two weeks  
since a huge rat had bitten his five  
children, who had all apparently re-  
covered except the boy whom he  
brought here.

The child showed signs of improve-  
ment also, until yesterday afternoon  
when he bled profusely from the end  
of the middle finger of his left hand,  
and appeared to be suffering intense  
agony. The father hitched up his  
buggy and drove fifteen miles to this  
place where he arrived shortly after  
dark and took his child to a friend's  
house and immediately summoned  
Dr. C. M. Griffin.

The doctor could do nothing but  
allay the intense agony and the boy  
died about an hour after reaching  
town. Dr. Griffin stated that there  
was not an ounce of blood in the  
child's body, and that death was  
literally due to hemorrhage which  
could have been checked had medi-  
cal aid been obtained earlier.

Alston killed the rat and stated  
that it was fully as large as a half  
grown cat. The other four victims  
appear to be doing well.

## DESPERATE FIGHTING.

New York, Dec. 12.—Advices re-  
ceived today from various parts of  
Colombia and confirmed by passen-  
gers who arrived from Panama, tell  
of desperate fighting.

The government troops are in a  
poor physical condition and suffer-  
ing from several forms of tropical  
fevers.

Senor Brigard, Colombian consul  
general in this city, has been ordered  
by his government to purchase and  
ship immediately a large quantity of  
quinine for use of the army. The  
most desperate fighting is now going  
on in the department of Bolivar.

In a battle fought at Tola Viejo,  
on Nov. 25, the revolutionists lost,  
among one hundred killed and  
wounded, two able officers, Gen. P.  
Camacho and Col. Enrique Pinedo.  
The rebels took two hundred prison-  
ers besides which the government  
force lost one hundred in killed. Five  
cannon were also taken by the rebels.  
From the department of Magdalena  
came the news that Gen. Santos,  
president of the revolutionary govern-  
ment with his force, had arrived at  
the port of Rio Macha and establish-  
ed his government there.

Hampton, Dec 13.—Henry Young,  
the negro who murdered Tom Robi-  
nson, colored, on the afternoon of  
Nov. 17, near Luray, and for whom a  
reward was recently offered by the  
governor, was captured in Georgia  
yesterday by Mr. M. O. Youmans, of  
Luray, and brought here this after-  
noon.